



**Sales at Vendue.**

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD  
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.  
Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day. All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
and prices.

P. G. Morsteller, v. M.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their  
ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and enter-  
taining matter. For sale by the thousand,  
gross, or single one.  
October 6.

Just Published,

BY COTTON AND STEWART,

And for sale at their Store,

(Price One Dollar.)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning.  
January 6.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

THE LAWYER;

OR,

Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price  
one dollar.

ALMANAC'S

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or  
single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS &  
WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,

No. 15, is received, and No. 17, is expected  
in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send  
for their copies, especially those who have  
received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier  
to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than  
to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber proposes to practice *Phy-  
sick and Surgery*, for which purpose he has  
opened a Shop on the north side of King be-  
tween Washington and St. Asaph streets.—  
If he should at any time not be at this Shop,  
he will be found at his Father's, on Prince-  
street, who will in his absence attend those  
who may please to call on him.

Archibald B. Dick.

December 8. d1f

Fishing-Shore to Rent.

THE Mount-Vernon FISHING-SHORE, to-  
gether with the Striking Tubs, to rent for the  
next season or for a longer time if desired.

Bullhead Washington.

January 3. 2aworn

City Tavern and Hotel,  
ALEXANDRIA:

AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,

From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS  
and the public in general, that he has  
taken that justly celebrated INN, in this city,  
called THE CITY TAVERN and HOTEL,  
late in the possession of Mr. John Gadsby.  
He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give  
the greatest satisfaction to every person, as  
no exertions on his part shall be wanted to  
keep up the high character which this Ta-  
vern has, as being one of the best in the Uni-  
on: and assures them that he will always  
have an assortment of the best liquors and  
good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good  
accommodations at the above house, on rea-  
sonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week,  
month or year.

The papers from all the sea-ports on  
the continent are regularly taken and filed at  
the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and  
are for the use of strangers.

Suppers can be had from six to twelve  
o'clock in the evening, at a short notice,  
from one to twenty.

November 15.

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber informs the public, that he  
manufactures and has for sale, at his manu-  
factory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,  
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for  
distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE,  
SHEET IRON STOVES and STOVE  
PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK ei-  
ther for Ships or Buildings, done in the best  
manner.

The BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS  
in all its branches is carried on under the di-  
rection of Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER  
who has had many years experience, and as a  
workman is exceeded by few. As the Brass-  
foundry business is a partnership, application  
must be made to William Fletcher, who will  
undertake to make GRATES handsomely  
ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pat-  
tern or price, and will execute the work in the  
very best and neatest manner and on the most  
reasonable terms.

The highest price given for Old Copper,  
Brass, Pewter, Lead and Iron.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

**JUST RECEIVED**

For Sale at R. GRAY'S Book-Store, King  
Street.

THE POWER OF RELIGION,

On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at  
the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experi-  
ence of persons, distinguished by their great-  
ness, learning or virtue.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone  
" Amidst life's pains, abasements, empti-  
ness,  
" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarg-  
ed and improved by the Author.  
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.**

" We have had frequent occasion to speak  
of the diligence, good sense, and good inten-  
tions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate  
him sincerely on the success of this particular  
work. We announce this edition, because the  
alterations and additions are so considerable,  
that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here  
selected, and the judicious reflections which  
accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail  
to make the best impressions, and to produce  
the best effects, on all who read them, with at-  
tention. The present edition of this excel-  
lent publication, which has been long known  
and commended, is enlarged by the addition  
of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly  
one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the tenth and last edi-  
tion of this valuable work. The improve-  
ments made in it, will appear from the author's  
advertisement. We can only add to this ac-  
count of the present useful volume, our hope  
that it will be extensively circulated among  
our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal,  
for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved  
form, we find the facts unquestionable and  
highly interesting—the style correct and neat  
—and the general tendency of the work such  
as induces us strongly to recommend it, espe-  
cially to young readers, who love entertain-  
ment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable  
collection, has anticipated the commendation  
we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplifi-  
cation of more than seventy remarkable char-  
acters, many striking examples are exhibited  
which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man  
contributes to arrest the careless and wander-  
ing; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and  
to convince or discountenance those who have  
been unhappily led to oppose the highest  
truths."

Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.

Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.

Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-

Book, Primers, Bonnet Boards Writing-

Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-

dia.

October 20.

Greening Apples, Cran-  
berries, Potatoes, and Cider in  
barrels,

FOR SALE BY

John G. Ladd.

January 16.

MUSCOVADO SUGARS.

55 hogheads 1st and 2d qua-  
lity—FOR SALE BY

R. Veitch & Co.

January 12.

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street  
Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogheads  
and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England  
Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes,  
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-  
shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half,  
and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.  
2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-  
edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt  
Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings  
in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of  
Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens'  
Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages  
of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia  
Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens  
Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nan-  
keens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writ-  
ing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse  
Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vi-  
negar, 200 tons Plaster Paris, and 20 tons  
Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January 12.

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 2, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockhold-  
ers of the Bank of Alexandria, that a  
dividend of three and a half per cent. on the  
capital stock of said Bank for the half year  
ending this day, is declared, and will be re-  
ady to be paid to them on Thursday next the  
5th inst.

By order of the President and Directors.  
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

January 3

3w

**EDUCATION.**

THE REV. DR. O'BRIEN,

PROPOSES to open an ACADEMY in  
this place, for the purpose of teaching  
twenty young gentlemen (should so many of-  
fer) the Polite Arts and Sciences: he will in-  
struct them in the various Languages, to wit,  
Latin, Greek, French, Italian, &c. and in  
Hebrew if required.

He will also teach Geography with the use  
of the Globes—the Mathematics—Logic—  
Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy. Applica-  
tion to be made at Mr. James Bacon's, King-  
street.

January 3.

d

WASHINGTON TAVERN,  
LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the Wash-  
ington Tavern, LEESBURG, where he is  
prepared with every thing necessary for the  
accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies  
who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay  
and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and  
engaged a careful, attentive and honest host-  
ler, he flatters himself that, by his unremit-  
ted attention, together with the diligence,  
care, and activity of his servants, he will be  
able to render his customers the most perfect  
satisfaction in his line.

A. B. The house is in much better con-  
dition than formerly, for the accommodation  
of travellers.

James Dawson.

Leesburg, Virginia, Jan. 1—3.

**TO LET,**

THAT eligible stand for business lately  
occupied by Mr. Charles Bennett, at the  
corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.

Executor of John Watts.

Jan 2.

**WANTED,**

A strong, likely HORSE, about 16 hands  
high, suitable for a chair or saddle.

Enquire of the Printer.

January 17.

3.

**FRENCH LANGUAGE.**

A GENTLEMAN, who has devoted a  
considerable part of his time to the  
study of foreign languages and the manner in  
which they may be taught with most advan-  
tage, is desirous to give Lessons in French,  
which, being now considered as a necessary  
branch of polite education, he flatters himself  
to meet with sufficient encouragement—and  
the method of teaching which he means to  
adopt, (being that of Mr. A. Dufief, so gene-  
rally approved of) added to a strict attention  
to a clear and proper pronunciation, will en-  
able his pupils to acquire the language in a  
shorter time, than that which has hitherto  
been in use—of which a little experience will  
prove the truth of his assertion.

As his family lives a short distance from  
Alexandria, he intends to remove to the town  
as soon as he finds a prospect to defray the  
expences of house-keeping, and invites there-  
fore those who wish to be instructed to make  
their applications, the sooner the better, to  
Mr. GENERES, who will give the necessary  
information.

A. B. He likewise proposes to teach the  
Spanish and German Languages, should any  
scholars offer.

January 17.

d

**TICKETS**

FOR SALE AT

R. GRAY'S BOOKSTORE,

IN THE

Black River Lottery, No. 2.

The scheme of which contains

1 Prize of \$30,000

1 of 20,000

2 of 10,000

Present price of Tickets, \$8 <sup>50</sup>/<sub>100</sub>.

December 29.

**THE**

Charitable Marine Society Lot-  
tery

Recommences drawing this afternoon, at  
three o'clock. The first drawn blank will be  
entitled to two hundred dollars. The capital  
prizes remaining in the wheel are—

1 of 5000

1 of 3000

1 of 2500

1 of 2000

2 of 1500

1 of 1000

4 of 750

Besides a great number of smaller prizes  
of 400, 300, 200, 150, 75, 30, 20, &c.

Tickets and Shares at the rate of Six Dol-  
lars, for sale at R. Gray's Book-store, where  
a correct check of the drawings are kept, and  
all Tickets sold as above examined free of  
expence.

Warranted undrawn Tickets given for Priz-  
es as soon as drawn.

January 9.

**SALT AFLOAT.**

2000 bushels Isle May SALT,

FOR SALE, BY

Lawrafon and Fowle.

ALSO,

Landing from Schooner Elizabeth, Captain  
Newcomb, from Boston,

50 hogheads Muscovado Sugars,

30 boxes fresh Chocolate.

1 case Straw Bonnets

1 do. American-Check, Diaper & Ticken.

IN STORE,

A few pipes Holland Gin,

50 casks Malaga Wine,

Coffee, Chocolate, Mould and Dipt Can-

dles, Brown Soap, Boston Bay Mackarel—

Shad, No. 1 Beef, 3000 sides Soal Leather,

100 pieces Ravens Duck, 5 trunks Men and

Womens' Shoes of different qualities.

December 27.

3aw3w

**FOR SALE,**

40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.

10 do. Alexandria and Washington Roa-

dito.

3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.

24 do. Marine Insurance do.

Belonging to the estate of John Watts.

R. I. Taylor, Ex'r.

October 4.

Printing in its various branches  
executed with accuracy and dispatch,



# Alexandria Daily Gazette

## COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,  
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 Dollars per annum.  
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

### CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

THURSDAY, November 30.

#### EMBARGO.

DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a  
repeal.

[CONTINUED.]

[Mr. Pickering's Speech continued.]

I now beg leave, sir, to communicate the information I have recently received from the latter of the two merchants before referred to (Mr. Thorndike). Having requested of him the data on which his opinion before mention was founded he has sent me an answer (dated the 23d inst.) from which I will read the material parts.

He says, "respecting the comparative trade of profound peace and the present moment, if the embargo should be removed, and the decrees and orders of council remain, it is a subject about which it is difficult to go into that detail, which will show satisfactorily an exact result; because, if you resort to the exports of a year in war, the prices being so different the difference in amount will not give the exact data we want. And to take the quantity of each article of export, will not be satisfactory, because in different years we export more of the same article to the same market, and in proportion to the increased quantity raised, or the goodness or badness of the crop. But of the fact, I have no doubt that our trade would be much greater and more productive if the embargo were removed, than it can be in time of peace; because when the colonial trade of the European powers is confined, as usual, we cannot carry any kind of provisions to the colonies of any of them, without being subject to a heavy duty, nearly equal to a prohibition. And we are not allowed to bring away any thing but rum and molasse, and of course we lose the whole of the colonial trade, as far as respects importing any articles with a view of exporting them again; excepting only from the Isle of France and Bourbon, which has generally been free. But we may be shut out there. The trade to the colonies is now free for all exports and imports with small duties. And if the largest and most natural European markets for the sale of colonial produce are occluded still we have open to us all that the British have, and we can now carry those articles to Sweden, Spain, Portugal, coast of Barbary, Turkey, Sicily, Sardinia, and Malta, the three last of which are ports at which the articles sell high, and are bought for the purpose of smuggling over to the continent where they are sent in great quantities.

The following statement is then given of the amount of our exports from the 30th September, 1806, to September 30, 1807, (taken from the report of the secretary of the treasury) to countries and places other than those to Europe which are under the government or control, or in alliance with the French emperor:—

Domestic exports (or of articles of the growth produce or manufacture of the United States)	\$ 36,109,991
Foreign goods exported,	24,140,495
	60,250,486

To this may be added Spanish dollars, exported to India and China, and which are not noticed in the report of the secretary of the treasury, and may be estimated at least at

Whole amount,	\$ 66,250,486
---------------	---------------

"This amount may be exported without being subject to the British orders of council and the extra premiums against French captures, would not exceed the following rates, viz.

To Sweden 2 per cent; Swedish and other West Indies, and the Spanish Main, 5 do; Cape of Good Hope, 4 do; England, Scotland, without the Channel, say Liverpool, Greenock, Ireland, &c. &c. 4 do; And within the Channel, 6 do; Guernsey,

Jersey, &c. 4 do; Gibraltar, 6 do; Spanish ports in the Bay of Biscay, 3 do; Spanish ports on the Atlantic, 3 do; Spanish ports on the Mediterranean, 5 do; Madeira, the Canaries, Fayal, and other Azores, 3 do; Portugal, 3 do; Cape de Verd, 3 do; Sicily, 5 do; Malta, 6 do; China, 4 do; Sumatra, 3 do; Calcutta and the coast of Comorand and Malabar, 5 do; Africa, 4 do; Arabia and Red Sea, including Mocha and Muscat, 4 do; Manilla, 4 do; North-West coast of America, 2 do; Halifax and Newfoundland, 1 do.

"In time of profound peace, our trade might be fairly estimated thus:

Domestic exports.	Foreign exports.
48,699,592	Nothing.
To which may be added specie to China and India,	
6,000,000	
	\$ 54,699,592

This is supposing the same domestic articles as were exported in 1806, and allowing them to be at the same prices; so that the comparison stands thus:

Our exports, if the embargo were removed, would be	\$ 66,250,486
----------------------------------------------------	---------------

Free from any embarrassment from the British orders in council.

If peace were to take place, and the European nations assume their trade as usual; and the price of our domestic articles remain as the average prices in 1806 (which they would not) we should export,

Leaving	\$ 11,550,894
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less export trade in time of peace than we might now enjoy; and which amount is to be twice water born, once in importing it from the places of growth, and again in carrying it to the consumers; and of course would employ shipping appertaining to the carriage of one freight equal in amount to more than twenty-three millions, one hundred thousand dollars.

As an evidence of the correctness of this statement, it will be seen, by recurrence to the statement of the secretary of the treasury for the year 1803, that the exports had fallen in that short peace from 93,020,513 dolls. to 55,800,033 dollars.

It is to be observed that we might now enjoy a trade to South America and the Spanish Main, which might be estimated at least at from four to five millions of dollars, a considerable part of which would be again exported to Spain and Portugal, and which has never made any part of the secretary's report; because the trade to those countries has been prohibited until lately. It may also be remembered, that the export trade does not show the whole advantage of the colonial trade which we might now enjoy; because all we import for our own consumption ought to be added.

[Here Mr. Lloyd stated that in his opinion the value of the trade which might now be prosecuted from the United States, considering the present circumstances of the great nations of Europe, would be as extensive as could be carried on after a general peace, and the adoption by the European powers, of their restrictive colonial systems.]

On this clear and interesting view of the commerce which the United States might carry on, were the embargo out of the way, no comments are necessary. The observations of the writer of the letter, are evidences of his being master of the subject.

Mr. President, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Giles] has been pleased to attribute the discontents in New-England, especially in Massachusetts, relative to the embargo, solely to the arts of demagogues, who wish to get into office.

The gentleman from Connecticut noticed this reproach: but as it appeared to be levelled chiefly at leading citizens in Massachusetts, I feel it to be my duty further to remark, that of all the citizens of the United States, none stand more aloof from, none more detest the character of demagogues, than those to whom the gentleman referred. I know those men who reprobate the embargo, and who in conversation and in the newspapers express their sentiments about it, or patronize those who do. They are not seeking for offices; many of them could not be persuaded to accept the best office in a president's gift; but to save their country from the effect of measures, in their view, alike ruinous and disgraceful. They are men, sir, whose age, whose experience, whose knowledge, whose wisdom, whose virtues, place them in the first rank of citizens. They are men, sir, ten of whom, had they been in Sodom, would have saved that city from destruction. Among them was the immortal Ames, than whom a purer

spirit never left the earth. He wrote while he had strength to hold a pen. He died on the anniversary morning of the nation's birth day—and this was among the last of his prayers! O! Save my country!

[Speech to be continued.]

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, December 30.

#### DEBATE

On the Resolution for raising Fifty Thousand Volunteers.

[CONTINUED.]

MR. EPPES said there was no man who regretted more than himself that at a period when the safety, honor and independence of this country were assailed by external danger; when, under the pressure of a measure resorted to under circumstances of the most urgent necessity, the citizens of this country had manifested a feeling calculated to excite sensations here and elsewhere—that such a period should be seized by gentlemen not to exert their talents in steering the national bark through the billows by which it was surrounded, but in endeavoring to thwart every measure proposed. The gentleman from N. York (said Mr. E.) has told us that he will sound the tocsin of alarm to the people. And what is the project of the gentleman himself? Why, he has told you on a former day, openly, honestly and fairly, that he is for a war with France; he is willing to pocket all the injuries which we have received from G. Britain, and to go to war with France. In vain would the gentleman sound the tocsin of alarm, if this is his project. The people of the U. S. would not go with him. It is not the sentiment of any portion of our citizens, except of the old Tories of our revolution. He would not be followed by the American people in taking to his bosom a nation which has murdered your citizens, and making war upon a nation which has pillaged your commerce—I cannot reconcile the project with my ideas of moral principle. He would not be followed by the federalists—I cannot believe that those who walked in procession after the body of the murdered Pierce, could stamp on themselves the character of base hypocrisy, by taking to their bosom the nation which committed the outrage, while the blood of Pierce and a host of other injuries more degrading, remain yet unatoned for. All our injuries remain unredressed; not the smallest apology has been made, but the feelings of the country not only disregarded but insulted by new acts of violence and injustice. The gentleman's project to save the honor of the nation is submission to England and war with France. I pronounce with confidence it is not the sentiment of the American people; the gentleman from N. York has taken occasion to introduce the name of Washington. He never would have been willing to put chains on his countrymen, to consent to a shackled commerce—to allow foreign nations to say to his country, this far you shall go and no farther. This is not the spirit of Washington. It is not the spirit which produced the revolution; opposition to tyrants and a manly assertion of our rights at every hazard, gave us our rank as an independent nation. The same spirit still pervades our country, and I trust will ever remain. It never, however, has been the policy of this government to rush rashly into war. The history of our country under former administrations, demonstrates this fact; and under the administration of Washington, as well as under every other, we have borne with patience degrading insult and injury. As to the great regard of former administrations for the personal rights of the citizen, on which the gentleman has dwelt, I shall not go into that part of the subject.—In laying an embargo, even in the time of Washington, a short resolution was passed in which the power was vested and the execution left to the executive. This was not at that time very constitutional and proper, no doubt, by the federalists. We, however, can frame no constitutional law on this subject, although they could very constitutionally adopt the old maxim, so I will it, and enforce their system. While, however, I am not disposed to excite unpleasant sensations, by bringing into view acts of former administrations, I believe that a statement of the course pursued under gen. Washington and Mr. Adams, as to foreign nations, will show that it has never been our policy to plunge rashly into war. I beg leave to read on this subject an extract from a speech delivered in 1803.

"Our differences with G. Britain were coeval with the treaty of peace. The denunciation of the western posts was a direct violation of that treaty; it directed a considerable portion of the fur trade from the U. S. and disabled us from bridling the hostile Indians, which was a source of immense in-

jury. This evil continued for twelve years, under every circumstance of aggravation and insult. British soldiers issued from those forts into parts of our territory, where they exercised jurisdiction, and seized the persons of deserters without the aid or sanction of the authorities of the country, and those possessions served as asylums for the savages—who were in hostile array against us—and as store-houses and magazines to supply them with arms, ammunition and provisions. The seat of government of Upper Canada was also held for a time at Niagara in the state of N. York, an indignity of the most marked character—many thousands of negroes were also carried off in violation of the treaty, and a very serious injury was thereby inflicted on the agricultural pursuits of our southern citizens."

"It is well known that we were engaged in a bloody and expensive war with several of the Indian tribes—that two of our armies had been routed by them, and that we were finally compelled to make great efforts to turn the tide of victory. These Indians were encouraged and aided by the emissaries of G. Britain—British subjects were seen disguised fighting in their ranks, and British agents were known to furnish them with provisions and the implements of war. The governor-general of Canada, a highly confidential and distinguished officer, delivered a speech to the seven nations of Lower Canada, exciting them to enmity against this country; but in order to furnish the savages at war with sufficient aid, a detachment of British troops penetrated into our territory and erected a fort on the Miami river. Here the Indians, dispersed and defeated by Wayne, took refuge, and were protected under the muzzle of British cannon. A violation of territory is one of the most flagrant injuries which can be offered to a nation, and would in most cases justify an immediate resort to arms, because in most cases essential to self-defence. Not content with exciting the savages of America against us, G. Britain extended her hostility to the eastern hemisphere, and let loose the barbarians of Africa upon us. A war existed at that time between Portugal and Algiers. The former blocked up the mouth of the Straights, by her superior naval force, and prevented the pirates from a communication with the Atlantic. Portugal has been for a long time subservient to the views of G. Britain. A peace was effected through the mediation of the latter. Our unprotected merchantmen were then exposed, without defence, to the piracies of Algiers. Thus in three quarters of the globe we at one time felt the effects of British enmity. In the mean time our commerce in every sea was exposed to her rapacity. All France was declared in a state of siege, and the conveyance of provisions expressly interdicted to neutrals. Paper blockades were substituted for actual ones, and the staple commodities of our country were perishing in our store-houses, or were captured on the ocean, and diverted from the lawful proprietors. Our seamen were pressed wherever found. Our protections were a subject of derision, and our opposition to the imperious mandates of their haughty tyrants, was punished by famine or by stripes—by imprisonment or by the gibbet. To complete the full measure of our wrongs, the November orders of 1793 were issued; our ships were swept from the ocean, as if by the operation of enchantment—hundreds of them were captured—almost all our merchants were greatly injured, and many of them reduced to extreme poverty. These proceedings, without even a pretext, without the forms of justice, without the semblance of equity, were calculated to inflame every American arm—Negotiation was however pursued, an envoy extraordinary, in every sense of the word, was sent to demand redress, and a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, was formed and ratified. These events took place under the administration of Washington.—The Spanish treaty, concluded on the 28th October, 1795, stipulated for a settlement of boundaries, and an adjustment of spoliations on commerce, and contained a declaration of the free navigation of the Mississippi, and a grant of the privilege of deposit at N. Orleans. This treaty for more than two years afterwards, was not executed on the part of Spain. In January, 1799, a report was made to Mr. Adams, by Mr. Secretary Pickering, and submitted to congress, which charged Spain with retaining her troops and garrisons within the U. S. with evading to run the boundary line, with stopping, controlling, and regulating the passage of our citizens on the Mississippi, and with sending emissaries among the Indians residing within our territories, in violation of the treaty and the relations of amity. Here then, a treaty securing the important benefit of deposit, was in a state of inexecution for a long period. Our citizens were also interrupted in the free navigation

of the Mississippi, affecting our territorial peace, were s  
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### BY THE L

#### NEW YORK

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day, 13th Jan 1807  
On motion of Judge  
The hon. EGBER

Was  
EDWARD DU  
Mr. Pendleton on  
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of the Mississippi, and other aggressions, affecting our territorial rights, and our internal peace, were superadded."

"An amicable explanation was had with Spain, and our wrongs were satisfactorily redressed. This took place in the administration of Mr. Adams, and when most of the honorable gentlemen who support this war resolution, except such as were dwelling in the courts of Europe, held prominent stations in the councils of the country."

"Our differences with France were of a more serious nature, and of a longer duration. They commenced in the administration of Mr. Washington, and were adjusted in that of his successor. Great and enormous depredations were committed upon our commerce by France, and our merchants were fraudulently supplied her in the hour of distress. The treaty and consular convention were violated. The right of embargos, a sacred right, respected even by the ferocious savages, was wantonly trampled upon; and the representative of our national sovereignty was refused a reception, and ignominiously ordered out of France. A fresh attempt at negotiation was made—three ministers were sent, armed with all the powers, and clothed with all the honors of diplomacy. They were also refused a hearing, and were forced to leave the country without experiencing the forms of comity civility. The treaty was then annulled, and reprisals directed; and when the honorable gentlemen and their friends, then in power, had worked up the passions of the nation to her highest pitch of exasperation—war, bloody war, was expected from all quarters—when the war worn soldiers of the revolution were girding on their swords, and preparing to stand between their country and the danger that menaced her, the scene suddenly changed; the black cloud passed away; and we again beheld three ministers at Paris, extending the olive branch, baring all animosities, and returning with a treaty of "firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and true and sincere friendship."

[Speech to be continued.]

#### BY THE LAST MAIL.

NEW YORK, January 14.

At a meeting of many thousands of such citizens of the city of New York, as disapprove of the recent measures of the administration, particularly of the "Act making further provisions for enforcing the embargo," at Mechanic Hall, on Friday, 13th Jan 1800.

On motion of Judge Pendleton,

The hon. EGBERT BENSON, esq. Was chosen chairman, and EDWARD DUNSCOMB, Sec'y.

Mr. Pendleton on behalf of the committee appointed to prepare and submit to their fellow citizens certain resolutions for their consideration, in the present alarming crisis of our public affairs, informed the meeting that the committee was prepared to report.

Ordered, on motion, the same be received and read, and thereupon the following resolutions were read:

"Resolved, That it is always the right of the people, and in times of immediate danger their indispensable duty, peaceable to assemble and declare their opinions on the measures of government, and the state of public affairs."

"Resolved, That the U. States, placed along an extreme sea coast, and upon the banks of great navigable lakes and rivers, have, by a successful pursuit of commerce, risen in wealth and power with a rapidity unexampled in the history of nations:—a propensity, which, under Divine Providence, was owing to the wise and prudent policy of former administrations; who, while they resisted injustice with firmness and energy, cultivated with good sense and impartiality, peace and friendship with foreign nations."

"Resolved, That the conduct of the government, in 1793, supported by the people in the measures then adopted, was completely successful, and in an illustrious instance, which can never be forgotten, fully demonstrated that it is always both wiser and safer to repel first aggressions with spirit, than by a tame and submissive acquiescence invite a repetition of injuries and insults."

"Resolved, That if the like conduct had been pursued by the present administration on the promulgation of the Decree of Berlin the consequence would, in all probability have been the same, and the national interests would have been promoted and the national honor preserved."

"Resolved, That the acts of Congress laying a permanent embargo, are repugnant to the habits, and injurious to the welfare of the people; not to be justified by the state of public affairs, and inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution."

Resolved, That this and other ruinous measures of the administration have paralyzed every branch of industry, reduced the value of property, distressed all classes of our fellow citizens, extinguished commerce, discouraged agriculture, nearly annihilated the public revenue, and must eventually load the people with heavy and oppressive taxes."

"Resolved, That the amendment to the Constitution of the U. States declaring that "the right of people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and that no warrant shall issue upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized," and that "excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed," are essential to the enjoyment of liberty and property, but that the act making further provision for enforcing the embargo is a violation of the same—inasmuch as the executive officers are authorized, upon their own mere suspicion, to enter any place (not excepting even our dwelling houses) where specie or goods of domestic growth and manufacture are deposited, and take the same into their custody, or may stop and detain any vessel or any sort of carriages by land apparently going towards the territories of a foreign power or towards the vicinity thereof; all which they may do without oath, without the interposition of a civil magistrate or process of law, & without being obliged to assign any cause for such violence: Inasmuch as the president or even any person he may choose by a simple mandate to appoint, may call out the land and naval forces of the United States to assist in enforcing this provision of the act—inasmuch as the President is invested with the power to give secret instructions at his will and pleasure to his various deputies, which are to be their guide in the execution of the said act; which they are bound to obey, and which are to be their complete protection against any appeal to the law of the land at the suit of the aggrieved: Inasmuch also as in many cases excessive bonds are required, and the citizens subjected to enormous penalties and vexatious suits, in which innocence is no defence, followed by ruinous judgments against which there is no possible relief, but by application to the mere discretion of the very ministerial officer at whose recommendation this odious law was adopted; in all which and several other provisions of the said act, it is in our judgment, arbitrary, oppressive and unconstitutional."

"Resolved, That we are ready to expose ourselves to every hazard, and every sacrifice of life and fortune to preserve the safety, honor, peace, and liberties of the country."

"Resolved, That whilst we cannot forbear to express a want of confidence in the wisdom and the impartiality of our present rulers, yet in a period of so much difficulty and danger, we feel it our duty solemnly to call upon our fellow citizens, however aggrieved to act with the utmost caution and moderation, and to abstain from every thing that might endanger the peace and safety of the country, or put the union of the states in jeopardy."

"Resolved, That it be recommended to our fellow citizens throughout this state peaceably to assemble in their several counties, to take into consideration the alarming crisis of our public affairs; to unite with us in our endeavors to obtain a redress of grievances, and by averting the calamities which threaten our beloved country restore it to its elevated prosperity and honor, which it enjoyed under our Immortal Washington."

EGBERT BENSON, Chairman.

EDWARD DUNSCOMB, Secretary.

A Spanish vessel, bound to New York, has arrived at New London in a short passage from Cadiz. Passenger, Mr. Richard M. Lawrence of New York.

#### Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

Warranted undrawn

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale at the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette.—Present price Six Dollars; but will raise on Monday to Six Dollars Twenty-five Cents.

There has been ten days drawing, and the wheel has gained 10,750 Dollars, and no prize higher than 300 Dollars as yet drawn.

JANUARY 15.

#### Alexandria Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18.

We understand Mr. Jefferson yesterday released his cubs from a dilemma by communicating to Congress a copy of Mr. Canning's letter to Mr. Pinkney as published in our paper of Monday—What will the sagacious *forger* gentlemen say to this?

MR. SNOWDEN,

WHILE the affluent citizen is enjoying domestic happiness, the floods of his pleasure are too impetuous to allow, for a moment, thoughts to impose themselves pleading for his distressed townsmen, which fortune has blessed with a less propitious hand—yet there are many, very many objects, that the waste of a rich man's table would make smile with gladness at obtaining, while the benedictions of a happy family, would reach the ear of an approving God.—Oh! for a poor man's prayer! Amongst us, some measure should be taken to alleviate the state of those who are needy—to arrest from want the helpless wanderer on our inactive streets; already has the severity of the northern empire passed our threshold; and did we but hear, has bled from the hearts of the widow and her orphans, bitter sighs of woe, while the little urchins shelter them under the wing of their parent, from the midnight blast, mingling their cries with the whistling wind, that steals through the seams of their inhospitable abode. Other towns have taken steps to relieve their poor: Should humanity be shut out from this? That some one active in the cause of distressed nature may improve upon this hint, is the motive of

Your's,

CONTRIBUTOR.

#### "THE EMBARGO TELLS."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Onondago county, New York, to his friend in Georgetown, dated Dec. 28, 1803

"Things are in great disorder here.—During the last week there were sold on different executions a number of likely cattle, the price not exceeding four dollars per head. This day have been sold 70 bushels of wheat, at 2s. 7d. per bushel.—I think if our laws are not a little milder, there will be several bold pushes made to take our produce into Canada, in spite of the embargo laws and non-importation act."

#### Legislature of Virginia.

Thursday, the house of delegates were resolved into a committee of the whole, Mr. Wooding in the chair, on "a bill to amend the act entitled an act to amend the several laws concerning slaves." The first section provides, that so much of the act of January, 1803, should be repealed, as "prohibits persons residing in this state, who now are or hereafter may be entitled to any slave in any other of the U. S. by devise, descent, or marriage from removing them into this state." The bill also furnishes a method of authenticating, within 60 days, the manner in which any such person may acquire his or her title, to such slave.—There are other provisions in the bill.

An amendment was moved in the 1st section, by Mr. Peyton, to authorise persons residing without the state, and coming into this state, with a bona fide intention of residing in it, to bring their slaves.—Lost, ayes 58, noes 73.

A proposition was made to strike out the first section. Carried, ayes 72, noes 69.

The committee then rose, and upon a motion being made, in the house, to postpone the further consideration of the bill till the 31st of March, it was carried, ayes 79, noes 73.

[Enquirer.

From the Federal Republican.

#### TERRAPIN RULE OF THREE; OR THE QUESTION STATED: "EMBARGO, SUBMISSION, OR WAR."

Terrapin. Will you have embargo?

Anti-terrapin. No.

Terrapin. Will you submit?

Anti-terrapin. No.

Terrapin. Will you have war?

Anti-terrapin. No, it is wholly unnecessary; you may easily settle with England, you might have done so before, but you have been deceiving us, you have not tried in earnest to do so, as your own documents prove. We therefore will not have embargo, for that is submission and absolute ruin—but we wish a settlement upon honorable terms, which we have no doubt may be obtained.

Terrapin rubs his eyes and says—"You wish to drive us into war, an unpopular war, that you may get into our places."

Anti-terrapin. Your foolish measures may produce the thing you appear to dread—war. The continuance of the embargo will inevitably produce the thing you certainly dread—that is, being kicked out of your places. The only possible chance you have to save yourselves, is to change your conduct, take off the embargo, and offer fair and honorable terms of conciliation to Great-Britain, and there is no doubt of your obtaining a just settlement. Should you do this, and there is no deception, and Great-Britain should refuse an accommodation, upon just and reasonable terms, you may then expect your country will stand by you, in any untoward event, but not otherwise. And in order to make people believe you are sincere, remove the embargo immediately.

Terrapin. Oh dear! Oh dear! I have said the embargo was a "wise measure," "a strong measure," that it "would save our property, save our seamen, and bring Great Britain to terms," and now must I acknowledge that this is all nonsense? No, I'll not yield—I submit? No, rather perish commerce—let us turn Chinese—turn any thing but the thing we cannot—that is, to the right about; therefore, "stick close to the embargo."

#### BRITISH GOLD.

JAMES COOPER, Esq. of Cooper's village, in St. Lawrence county, butchered a 4 year old Bull, which he raised—after dressing the quarters, by accident made an incision with his knife between the paunch and maw, and to his surprise three English guineas fell from the maw, and on further examination two more were found in the paunch, making five in the whole, amounting to \$23 75. They were a little tarnished, but do not appear to have lost weight. One of them bears an impression of the tooth of the bull.

[Utica Patriot.

Palmer's Packet will sail for Norfolk on Thursday next, wind and Ice permitting. January 17.

#### Astonishing Female Artist.

[This young Lady's performance is entirely different from the young Lady's who performed in Alexandria about a year since.]

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria are respectfully informed, that a more singular and surprising instance of the wonderful productions of nature, was, perhaps, never so apparently demonstrated, as in the case of MISS SARAH ROGERS, a young Lady who has performed in Baltimore for some time past, and by the solicitations of a number of reputable families, has been induced to spend a few days in Alexandria, at Mr. Thornton's, King-street, between Water and Union-streets.

Miss ROGERS is a native of New Hampshire—she was born without the use of either hands or feet, but the amends made in the exercise of her other faculties, surpasses all human belief; without the use of any of her limbs, and with her mouth only, she will paint elegant Flowers and Landscapes, Mix Colours, Write, Thread a Needle, Cut Paper, or Cloth with the Scissors, held in her mouth, &c. &c.

Those ladies and gentlemen, who are desirous of seeing the displays of genius exhibited by this Young Lady, and one of the fine arts explored in a most extraordinary manner, without the natural use of the hands and arms, and with the mouth only, are invited to improve the present and perhaps the only opportunity they ever will have, of partaking of this delightful and rational amusement, as they may not in a great number of years, if ever again, behold so pleasing and wonderful a sight.

Hours of admission every day and evening, (Sundays excepted) from nine o'clock in the morning till nine in the evening.

Admission twenty-five cents.

N. B. Large Paintings fit for framing, and gentlemen's Watch papers elegantly executed by this Young Lady, for sale at the above place.

January 18.

#### TO HIRE, by the Year,

A smart NEGRO BOY, about 14 years of age.

Enquire of the Printer.

January 17.

#### NOTICE.

THE subscriber cautions all those whom it may concern, from purchasing SAND—MARSH-MUD, or STONE, from JOSHUA BROWNING, now in possession of Jones's Point; since he has no other title to the property than that which he derives from possession obtained by knavery and retained by perjury.

John R. Cooke.

December 19.

22467



## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the third of this month a Negro man named MOSES, about twenty five years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, rather slender, and very black, his eyes are rather large. Among other clothes he took with him a drab colored big coat rather ragged, a black jacket, a pair of white breeches made of plumes, and a pair of fold corduroy. I will give the above reward for him, if secured in some jail, and notice sent to me.

David Stuart.

Fairfax County, Va.

6th Jan. (11)

d6t2aw

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

Has Received.

100 half boxes Rouffett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.

Real Macouba Snuff.  
Rappee do Course and Fine,  
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,  
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 15 and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

December 21.

## TO BE SOLD.

At the subscriber's house, in Washington-street, opposite Jacob Hoffman's sugar refinery—

Seine and Sewing, Shad and Herring Twine and Wrapping Thread, with Sacking and Red Cords, Plough Lines and Traces—Also Tarred Rope, and other Cords made to any size that may be wanted.

Joseph Harper.

January 6.

eo

## ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT.

late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria, IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the WHITE HOUSE, opposite the second turnpike gate, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court House—and flatters himself his attention to the wishes and convenience of his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.

Good pasturage and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.

January 10.

2aw

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday night last, a black Negro slave, named FIDELITY, or FIDELITY. He is about 33 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, pitted with the small pox, of a flowery look, stout made. He had on when he went away a blue jacket and trousers nearly new, and took with him from a bed two pair of Blankets, one bound on the ends with red tape. Laige went off some time back from home, Robin Johnson of this place, and lived some time in New York and Boston, and went by the name of Archibald Henderson. He is an artful cunning fellow—can play a lute on the violin. Whoever will bring him to me, or commit him to jail, I take in town, shall receive ten dollars, if taken out of town the above reward, with all reasonable expenses.

Isaac Entwisle.

January 10.

eo2et

## To Rent.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place where he now lives, a Blacksmith's Shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land. From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland-Broad-Creek,

Dec. 9—(15.)

lawt

N. B. If I do not rent the fine stand I will give good wages to a young man with a family.

## Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from George Coryell to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money to Doctor Charles Cartor, will be exposed to sale, on the 9th day of February next, on the premises, a PIECE OF GROUND, lying upon the north side of Duke-street and east side of Alfred-street, extending upon Duke-street 56 feet and upon Alfred-street 83 feet to a 20 feet alley—Also a PIECE OF GROUND, lying upon the south side of Duke-street and to the westward of Water-street, extending upon Water-street 27 feet 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 10 inches to a 10 feet alley.

James Keith.

January 9—18.

eo3t

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA.

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality  
20 barrels } Muscovado Sugars,  
7000 lb. Green Coffee  
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.  
10 bales Cotton.  
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.  
40 boxes Mould Candles.  
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.  
50 lb. Nutmegs.  
casks London refined Saltpetre.  
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Tea, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Tenerife, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Brandy.

Retailing Molasses, Havana Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice,

Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch

Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne

Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds,

Currauts, Madder, Alum, Copperas, Roll

Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine

Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and

Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's,

Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and

Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords,

Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

d

## PROPOSALS

OF PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonyms.
6. A dictionary of French homonyms.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wally, Tocquet, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

## Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known and Medicines, from Hannah Lee's Patent Medicine Store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, jun.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,

And no where else in Alexandria.

## Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at Lee's Patent Medicine Store, No. 56 Maiden Lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,

No. 145, Cherry street, New York

## Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or destructive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

## Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of two hundred thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

## Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmias, Sore Throat and approaching Consumptions.

HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER. An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without any pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion, The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

## ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from Mercury or any pernicious or sensitive ingredient, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant. Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store, New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

—ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicines, received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common saying remark however is too often forgotten. Whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting effort to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pain from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their penurious duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, or other warm climates, they will be found useful to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equaled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen of well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calvary.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, harness maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operating so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 23, 1806.

## TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by John Harris, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. L. Taylor Esq.

September 24

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